

## HANDS OFF POLICY ADOPTED IN BERLIN

Allies Will Not Be Permitted  
to Send Troops or War Sup-  
plies to Poles.

### STAND ON TREATY TERMS

Junkers Lured by Prospect of  
Alliance With Russia  
Against Allies.

By Raymond Swing.

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BERLIN, July 24.—The Allies will not be permitted to send troops through Germany to the aid of Poland. The Treaty of Versailles does not authorize the Allies to transport war supplies through Germany excepting to carry out the provisions of the treaty. It is on this ground that the German refusal is based, the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD learns.

Labor organizations have already taken steps to support the Government in its decision and will put difficulties in the way of the Entente using German railroads for this purpose. The German press greeted the neutrality declaration as the only safe policy, but Rudolph Reichardt, Independent Socialist leader, in the *Freiheit* counsels against acquiescence, an attitude that might involve Germany in a new war with the Allies.

#### Pan-Germans Lean to Russia.

Forecasters caution the German laborites against too great strictness in forbidding the transportation of all goods to Poland, since unless the goods clearly are war materials such action would be the establishment of a blockade against Poland to the advantage of Russia.

"We have no interest in the destruction of Poland," the *Freiheit* says. "The existence of an independent Poland which unites the genuinely Polish population is a European necessity. We are no enemies of the Polish people, neither in politics nor in sympathies."

The Pan-German *Deutsche Tage Zeitung* frankly declares that "the disappearance of the Entente's homunculus in Poland is of vital importance for both Germany and Russia." The *Post*, an other Pan-German organ, also speaks cordially of Russia, while the *Kreuz Zeitung* remarks that if the world revolution inflames Germany the Entente may decide to offer resistance in the west. It is admitted in political circles that Germany is in the most delicate position since the war.

#### Ebert Government Stands Fast.

While German labor on the whole is watching the Soviet advance with tranquility, any one of several blunders by the German Government or by the Allies might bring revolution almost immediately. On the other hand, the reactionaries of the Ludendorff school are ready to tempt the Russian armies with the prospect of a German alliance to wage war on the Allies under the banner of nationalistic Bolshevism. These elements are counseling on the "reduction of the Reichswehr to give them recruits, and they are heartened by the presence in the Russian army of many Russian reactionaries.

In Government circles there is no evidence of panic. The present Ministry, it is believed, is unwilling to give even left-handed assistance to the adventurous effort to utilize the Russian armies as a means of destroying the Treaty of Versailles, and will cling to the Spitz policy. The Government leaders prefer to believe that the Entente will understand the domestic difficulties of Germany. One of the chief elements in the satisfaction of the Ludendorff school at the Foreign Office is that the defeat of Poland is likely to mean a German victory in the Silesian plebiscite.

### BOLSHEVIK INVASION OF EUROPE FEARED

Hungarian Premier Sees  
Signs of Big Plans.

By the Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, July 23 (delayed).—"A new earthquake in the form of Bolshevism is threatening Europe," said Count Paul Teleky in the National Assembly, which was convened to-day to hear the statement of the new Government of which the Count is Premier.

The Red offensive, the boycott and Bela Kun's escape indicate the Red's scheme to overrun Europe. We held the Russian Government responsible for the boycott and also for the escape of the commissaries.

"Hungary regards herself as the fortress of the West against the Russians. If Poland is doomed to fall the banner of Christian democracy will be defended by the Magyars. We want peace with our neighbors and are therefore accepting the friendly French offer to act as intermediaries."

LONDON, July 24.—A wireless despatch from Berlin says Hungary has asked Germany for the extradition of Bela Kun as a common criminal. No reply has yet been given the request.

### CUTTER CAPTURES RUSSIAN TRANSPORT

Vessel in Dispute Between  
Factions Here.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Customs officers, aboard a revenue cutter, after a ten mile chase on San Francisco Bay, to-day captured the Russian transport *Stary*, possession of which has been claimed by rival Russian factions.

The chase was made after representatives of what has been called the Kerensky group seized the vessel early yesterday from the Soviet captain.

The customs officials will hold the vessel pending instructions from Washington. The *Rogday* recently was awarded to the Kerensky faction by the United States District Court. The Soviet captain, however, did not leave the ship until today.

### SOVIET ENVOY TO U. S. HALTED.

Secretary to "Ambassador" Will  
Be Deported by British.

LONDON, July 24.—Santari Nuorteva, secretary to the "Soviet Ambassador" to the United States, who was arrested here recently, will be returned to Russia at his own request. He will travel by way of Edinburgh.

Nuorteva was returned to England from Denmark a few days ago through a misunderstanding. The authorities here never had any intention of handing him over to Finland, a report of which drew from the Moscow Soviet a threat of "terrible" retaliation.

## 50,000 Czechs Are Out on Strike for Food

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 24.—Fifty thousand men are out on a strike that has spread from the Reichenberg district throughout Gablonz, Friedland and Boheimisch-Leipa, tying up the newspapers, coffee houses, barbers and other businesses.

One result of the strike has been the granting of the strikers' demand that the food allowance, which has been reduced since May, be restored to its former level.

## GERMANS PREPARE TO GUARD FRONTIER

President Ebert Issues Decree  
for Defence.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 24.—Because of the Russo-Polish fighting close to the East Prussian border line and the possibility of encroachments on German neutrality by the belligerents or fugitives President Ebert issued a decree to-day ordering that constitutional emergency measures be enforced immediately for the defence of that province.

The civil Governor of East Prussia reported that an attack on East Prussia was unlikely, but that developments were being watched closely and all precautions taken. Reichswehr troops had been concentrated at what was regarded as the danger point, he said.

The Governor pointed out that these measures were made difficult by the fact that the Interallied Commission was the controlling authority in the plebiscite region and that permission for German troops to enter the region had not yet been granted. Meantime, he said, the local security police and mounted detachments were being reinforced and were acting as frontier guards.

## GRODNO TAKEN AND EVACUATED BY REDS

Continued from First Page.

succeeded in crossing the Shcherna River in the region of Slonim continue their attacks in the neighborhood of Rozany.

A communique issued by the War Office yesterday announces further Polish successes along the Neman, where the Bolsheviks have been pushed back at several places, the Poles capturing two cannon and some prisoners. The fighting is continuing.

In their offensive against Galicia the Bolsheviks are reported to be bringing up Tartars and Kuban and Terek Cossacks, who have entered the line. Four regiments of Tartars already have been identified in the forces driving toward Lemberg.

The Bolshevik thrust in the direction of Sokolka, west of Grodno, has carried them past the Polish boundary line set by the Council of Ambassadors. Along the railroad in this region the Poles are reported to be fighting to stem the momentum of the southwesterly drive which is swinging the Reds toward Poland's capital, but in many places the tired Poles are compelled to withdraw without much resistance in the face of overwhelming numbers of fresh Bolshevik troops.

Bolshevik reserve divisions assembled by Gen. Russeloff weeks prior to the launching of the offensive are daily being thrown in all along the northern front. They are making headway against the scattered Polish lines in the open country, where both sides necessarily have thin lines at many places owing to the length of the front attacked or defended.

### MILITARY ACTIVITY IS DENIED BY PERU

Charges Made by Chileans  
Answered by Chancellor.

LIMA, Peru, July 23.—Sweeping denial of Chilean allegations with reference to Peruvian mobilization was made in an official statement issued to-day by Chancellor Porras, which said in part: "In Peru not a single soldier moved and not a military measure was taken following the La Paz occurrences. Both the Government and the people remained absolutely quiet in the presence of threatening steps taken by the Chilean Government. We know settlements of our international affairs does not depend on action or force, but on the dictates of right and justice."

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FIFTH AVENUE

## REDS TO GET FIRM GRIP ON POLAND

Washington View Is That  
Bolsheviks Have Won Diplo-  
matic Victory.

### DANGER OF WAR AVERTED

But No Pledges Are Made for  
Future and No Move to  
Settle Debt.

SPECIAL TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.  
WASHINGTON, July 24.—The decision of the Moscow Soviet to enter into negotiations for an armistice with Poland revived optimism in official circles, and it is believed that any danger of the reopening of the world war has been averted.

The Russian reply makes it clear that the Russians themselves will dictate the place where the conference is to take place. It is considered likely that the Poles, hard pressed as they are, will yield to the Russians in this particular. The attitude of the American Government has not changed from that of yesterday, an attitude which consisted in expressions of sympathy for Poland but with no well defined policy to be followed in the event the Russians refused to heed the representations which the allied Powers have made indicative of their dissatisfaction with a further advance of the Red army.

#### Reopening of Trade.

There is much curiosity here to know just what is back of the Russian move. The recent negotiations that have been in progress between the representatives of the Russian Government and Lloyd George through the Russian agent, Krasine, have indicated a disposition on the part of Great Britain to bring about a settlement of the Russian problem, possibly through recognition of the Soviet Government.

The United States has followed the lead of Great Britain in reopening trade relations, although with apparent re-

luctance, and with no definite purpose in mind other than that of not allowing the British Government to reap any commercial advantages in which the United States may not participate.

It has been believed here that any effort on the part of the Russians to secure reopening of trade relations carried with it a demand for political recognition and this is the price the Soviet Government may exact for its acquiescence in the Allied demand that the Russian advance on Poland be stopped.

#### Reds Win in Diplomacy.

Outward appearance here indicates that the Soviet Government either has won or is about to win a diplomatic victory of far reaching proportions without making any adequate pledges relative to its attitude toward other governments in the future. No reliance is placed on the word or agreements of the Soviet Government and there is nothing to indicate that the Russian Government will seriously undertake to recognize its financial obligations or to cease its propaganda efforts to disturb political conditions in the other countries of the world.

A desire for a breathing spell by the Soviet Government, preliminary to renewing its propaganda warfare, is the best that is looked for, and any settle-

ment reached now is regarded as merely a temporary one.

The establishment of a new Government in Poland of a more radical character than that which preceded it, established for the purpose of carrying on the negotiations with the Soviet Government, is looked on as having a sinister portent. It is frankly feared that peace between Soviet Russia and Poland will be preliminary to a firmer grip on the destinies of the Polish nation by Russia, a condition that is expected to spell disaster to the allied hope of a strong Poland as a buffer State.

## RESENT RED INSULTS TO FLAG OF FRANCE

Patriots Stir Action on Ex-  
cesses by Socialists July 4.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.  
PARIS, July 24.—Although the French Government has refused persistently to be annoyed by the insults of radicals against the French flag, the pressure of ex-soldier associations and patriotic citizens has grown powerful. The

French Chamber has now been informed officially of the Socialist excesses on July 4 and of another demonstration which took place last Wednesday.

At Boulogne on July 4 Socialists tore the tricolor from the windows of the City Hall, replacing it with the red flag while the crowds sang the "Internationale." The demonstration took place when the Mayor, who is suspected of radical leanings, received a Socialist delegation at the steps of City Hall.

## VICTIMS OF RIOTERS BURIED IN BELFAST

Loyal Flags on View Where  
Disorder Was Greatest.

By the Associated Press.

BELFAST, July 24.—Belfast spent this Saturday night, which was considered the most critical one in the present crisis, inquests on the victims of three nights of rioting, in burying her dead and in some affected districts in preparing for another night of disorder.

The inquests on eleven victims pro-

duced no new evidence and were adjourned without verdict.

The funerals of six of the victims, which it was feared might be made the occasion for disorderly demonstrations, passed without untoward incident. Great crowds turned out, but there was no display of flags or other emblems which might arouse bitterness and the police and military kept discreetly in the background.

The funeral of Mrs. Noade, the only woman victim, was marked by the attendance of a hundred women, while a couple of hundred young men escorted the procession.

Practically every house and shop in the section which suffered most severely from the stone throwers and looters prominently displayed Union Jacks as evidence of the occupants' loyalty. Even St. Michael's Chapel, which was attacked Thursday night, had flags draped over the gates, behind which stood soldiers with fixed bayonets.

In a few side streets where Catholics are predominant, no flags were flying, but the streets were protected by the military, who had thrown big wire entanglements across them to prevent the rival parties from getting to close quarters. In other streets children were found gathering stones into heaps as

ammunition for their elders should the anticipated clash occur. There is hardly a saloon intact, and those which escaped the looters show signs "sold out" so that in this district the authorities have not much trouble to fear.

Sniping was resumed in the Kaashmir street area at 3 o'clock this morning, one man being wounded. Many arrests have been made in connection with last night's looting, and further news from the disturbances in the Newtonards road district shows a total of ten wounded by a volley fired from an armored car to disperse a crowd which refused to move after a baton charge by the police.

The centre of the trouble last night was St. Matthew's Catholic Chapel, rectory and convent, both of which buildings were protected by soldiers. Attempts were made to set both buildings on fire with cans of petrol but the police and military forced the crowd toward Newtonards road, where it lingered until dispersed by an armored car.

At Dromore a crowd of 500 gathered round the Catholic Club and set it afire. Assistance was rushed to the scene, but nothing could be done to save the building. The crowd next turned its attention to the parochial house, and, forcing an entrance, the rioters proceeded from one apartment to another, wrecking as they went. The parish priest and servant escaped.



## BEST & COMPANY

—as usual, First to present early examples of

## The AUTUMN MODE

BECAUSE our resident Paris buyer cabled us weeks ago of the Fall style tendencies, and because we are in constant communication with this reliable source of information, we do not hesitate to commend to your notice, such new models as have arrived in the various departments. These are not styles of mere transitory appeal—each one is prophetic of the mode of to-morrow.

### Women's Autumn Dresses

Third Floor

Of rich navy or black crepe back satin, decidedly radical in trimming. Embroidered, yes, but this season the designs are worked in eyelets outlined in jet! Heavy silk braid returns with an added lustre—tiny tassels believe there is safety in numbers and appear in cascades down some of the smartest frocks. 47.50 to 150.00

### Autumn Hats

Main Floor

The world is so full of a number of things that combine well with black satin, that the choice of silver thread embroidery was a true stroke of genius. It lends to these new hats an air of elegance that few other trimmings would have achieved. They are smart, practical and (incidentally) cool enough to be comfortable now. 15.00 to 35.00

### Autumn Veils and Gloves

Main Floor

When the leaves turn brown, fashion is apt to follow suit and one finds the Autumn tints in the new accessories. Gloves of beige or golden brown French suede, 12-button length, fasten with iridescent pearl buttons—a new note. 7.50. Hexagon or filet mesh veils are splashed with bright-colored borders—inter-twined circles, odd flower shapes, and scrolls in copper, jade and cobalt blue. 1.95 to 6.95

### Misses' Autumn Dresses

Second Floor

Of Kitten's Ear Satin, a fabric so prodigal in richness, that these frocks must be sparing of trimming. Bead embroidery, pleats, or the happy aid of fine duvetyne are the most effective means to a fashionable end. 125.00. The Redingote, slender herald of a new vogue, appears in navy Poirer Twill. 65.00 to 95.00

### Autumn Blouses

Main Floor

So newly arrived from Paris that the debris of their French wrappings is but barely cleared away. Tunics of Georgette fairly dripping with beads—some of crimson or navy chiffon veiled in ecru filet lace; tie-on blouses of crepe de chine with hand-painted borders; and, gayest of the lot, crepe de chine with raffia-embroidered flowers in primitive colors. 89.50 to 69.50

### Imported Bead Bags

Main Floor

Bags may come and bags may go—but never, while such pure artistic creations as these are obtainable—will the bead bag go out of vogue. Here is one like a bit of old tapestry—cream and lavender with a band of forget-me-not blue flowers blooming in a midst of green leaves. Bo-peep and her chums adorn the corners of a black kerchief-shape affair; and rainbow stripes lend contrast to a white one. 10.50 to 250.00

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